## MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW.

Editor: Prof. CLEVELAND ABBE.

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## INTRODUCTION.

on reports from about 3,100 stations furnished by employees and voluntary observers, classified as follows: regular stations of the Weather Bureau, 159; West Indian service stations, 13; special river stations, 132; special rainfall stations, 48; voluntary observers of the Weather Bureau, 2,562; Army post hospital reports, 18; United States Life-Saving Service, 9; Southern Pacific Railway Company, 96; Hawaiian Government Survey, 200; Canadian Meteorological Service, 32; Jamaica Weather Office, 160; Mexican Telegraph Service, 20; Mexican voluntary stations, 7; Mexican Telegraph Company, 3; Costa Rica Service, 7. International simultaneous observations are received from a few stations and used, together with trustworthy newspaper extracts and special reports.

Special acknowledgment is made of the hearty cooperation of Prof. R. F. Stupart, Director of the Meteorological Service of the Dominion of Canada; Mr. Curtis J. Lyons, Meteorologist to the Hawaiian Government Survey, Honolulu; Señor Manuel E. Pastrana, Director of the Central Meteorological and Magnetic Observatory of Mexico; Camilo A. Gonzales, Director-General of Mexican Telegraphs; Mr. Maxwell Hall, Govern-local standard is mentioned. ment Meteorologist, Kingston, Jamaica; Capt. S. I. Kimball, Barometric pressures, whether "station pressures" or "sea-Superintendent of the United States Life-Saving Service; level pressures," are now always reduced to standard gravity, Navy; H. Pittier, Director of the Physico-Geographic Insti- measures.

The Monthly Weather Review for August, 1901, is based | St. Michaels, Azores, and W. M. Shaw, Esq., Secretary, Meteorological Office, London; Rev. Josef Algué, S. J., Director, Phillipine Weather Service.

Attention is called to the fact that the clocks and selfregisters at regular Weather Bureau stations are all set to seventy-fifth meridian or eastern standard time, which is exactly five hours behind Greenwich time; as far as practicable, only this standard of time is used in the text of the REVIEW, since all Weather Bureau observations are required to be taken and recorded by it. The standards used by the public in the United States and Canada and by the voluntary observers are believed to conform generally to the modern international system of standard meridians, one hour apart. beginning with Greenwich. The Hawaiian standard meridian is 157° 30', or 10<sup>b</sup> 30<sup>m</sup> west of Greenwich. The Costa Rican standard of time is that of San Jose, 0<sup>h</sup> 36<sup>m</sup> 13 slower than seventy-fifth meridian time, corresponding to 5 36 west of Greenwich. Records of miscellaneous phenomena that are reported occasionally in other standards of time by voluntary observers or newspaper correspondents are sometimes corrected to agree with the eastern standard; otherwise, the

Barometric pressures, whether "station pressures" or "sea-Commander Chapman C. Todd, Hydrographer, United States so that they express pressure in a standard system of absolute

tute, San Jose, Costa Rica; Captain François S. Chaves, During the temporary absence of Professor Abbe, Mr. H. I Director of the Meteorological Observatory, Ponta Delgada, Kimball has been appointed Acting Editor of the Review. During the temporary absence of Professor Abbe, Mr. H. H.

## FORECASTS AND WARNINGS.

By Prof. E. B. GARRIOTT, in charge of Forecast Division.

The first month of the season of tropical storms passed without the occurrence of gales of hurricane force at any of the islands of the Greater or Lesser Antilles. The most important storm of the month first appeared as a feeble disturbance in the subtropical region north of Cuba on the morning of the 9th. By the morning of the 10th this disturbance had advanced to the extreme southern part of the Florida Peninsula, with an apparent slight increase in energy. At that time the following advisory message was sent to all Florida stations, and also to Savannah and Charleston:

Disturbance of moderate strength central off southeast Florida coast. May cause squalls dangerous to small sailing craft along Florida coast and over western Bahamas.

During the next twenty-four hours the center of disturbance moved slowly northwestward to the Florida coast south of Tampa, and on the morning of the 11th, the following advisory message was sent to Gulf and south Atlantic stations from New Orleans to Charleston:

Disturbance of slight extent central this morning off the west Florida coast; evidently moving northwestward; may cause severe squalls this afternoon and to-night on the west Florida coast.

By the morning of the 12th the center of the disturbance had advanced to a position over the eastern part of the Gulf of Mexico, with an apparent increase in energy, and coast stations from New Orleans to Jacksonville were again advised of the position and character of the storm. The regular morning and special reports of the 13th showed the advance of the storm toward the mouth of the Mississippi, and at 8 a.m. a wind velocity of 48 miles an hour from the northeast was reported at Port Eads. On that date southeast storm warnings were ordered on the west Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana coasts, and the following message was telegraphed to west Florida and Alabama ports:

Storm center apparently approaching the mouth of the Mississippi. Considered dangerous for vessels bound for middle and west Gulf ports.

Stations on the Louisiana and Mississippi coasts were notified that the storm was increasing in intensity, and would probably cause brisk to high northerly winds the day and night of the 13th.

At 8 a. m. of the 14th Port Eads reported a current wind velocity of 60 miles an hour from the southeast, with a maximum velocity during the preceding twelve hours of 72 miles

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